

L. Count XII—Jet Turbine Oil

To remedy the effects of the merger in the market for jet turbine oil, the Proposed Order requires Respondents to divest Exxon's jet turbine oil business. The Proposed Order defines Exxon's jet turbine oil business, which must be divested, to include, among other things, an exclusive, perpetual license to use identified Exxon patents in the field of jet turbine oil, other intellectual property, research and testing equipment, and Exxon's jet turbine oil manufacturing facility at Bayway, New Jersey.

V. Opportunity for Public Comment

The Proposed Order has been placed on the public record for sixty (60) days for receipt of comments by interested persons. The commission, pursuant to a change in its rules of practice, has also issued its complaint in this matter, as well as the Offer to Hold Separate. Comments received during this sixty day comment period will become part of the public record. After sixty days, the Commission will again review the Proposed Order and the comments received and will decide whether it should withdraw from the Proposed Order or make final the agreement's Proposed Order.

By accepting the Proposed Order subject to final approval, the Commission anticipates that the competitive problems alleged in the complaint will be resolved. The purpose of this analysis is to invite public comment on the Proposed Order, including the proposed divestitures, to aid the Commission in its determination of whether it should make final the Proposed Order contained in the agreement. This analysis is not intended to constitute an official interpretation of the Proposed Order, nor is it intended to modify the terms of the Proposed Order in any way.

American base oil production and complete control of a low-cost base oil refinery. The buyer would be free to make any capital investments to expand capacity it chose to make. The Commission does not believe, on the facts of this investigation, that a divestiture of the refinery is strictly necessary to maintain competition in the paraffinic base oil market. The Commission might normally believe that divestiture of a refinery was necessary in order to allow the acquirer to have the ability to expand production and develop new products. However, the current trend toward producing higher grade based oils for use in finished products that need to be replaced less often (i.e., new products that significantly reduce drain intervals), suggests that the demand for base oil is likely to contract, making the need for expansion less significant on the particular facts here.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Interagency Committee for Medical Records (ICMR)

Guidelines for Videotaped Documentation of Episodes of Medical Care

AGENCY: General Services
Administration.

ACTION: Guidelines for Videotaped
Documentation of Episodes of Medical
Care.

SUMMARY: The members of the Interagency Committee on Medical Records (ICMR) voted to approve the following guidelines which we recommend for adoption throughout the federal health care system:

Videotapes are not part of the medical record. When an episode of health care is to be documented by videotape (e.g., surgical procedures, medical evaluation, or telemedicine consultation), the patient must provide written consent for the taping (unless the consultation is for the documentation of abuse or neglect). Consent should be done if the person can be identified. The episode of care should be documented in accordance with standard operating procedures (official written and/or electronic records). The videotape should be erased after standard documentation is complete, unless the videotape is required for a specified interval for a specific reason (e.g., documentation of procedures in preparation for board certification, or documentation of abuse/neglect). The provider should indicate in final documentation whether or not the image was erased, or where the videotape will be maintained.

Exceptions to the prohibition against retaining videotapes may be permitted for cases with educational value. Tapes are not filed by any type of personal identifier. If they are, then all Privacy Act regulations should be followed. Any agency which chooses to keep such images on file for educational purposes must develop appropriate policies and standard operating procedures.

These guidelines do not apply to electronic images such as radiographs and digital photographs, for which documentation processes are already in place.

ADDRESSES: Interested persons are invited to submit comments regarding this guideline. Comments should refer to the guideline by name and should be sent to: CDR Steven S. Kerrick; National Naval Medical Center, Department of Ophthalmology, Bethesda, MD 20889-5000.

Dated: November 16, 1999.

CDR Steven S. Kerrick,

Chairperson, Interagency Committee on Medical Records.

[FR Doc. 99-31514 Filed 12-3-99; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

AGENCY: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Notice.

The inventions named in this notice are owned by agencies of the United States Government and are available for licensing in the United States (U.S.) in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for U.S. companies and may also be available for licensing.

ADDRESSES: Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by writing to Thomas E. O'Toole, M.P.H., Acting Director, Technology Transfer Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Mailstop E-67, 1600 Clifton Rd., NE, Atlanta, GA 30333, telephone (404) 639-6270, email tto@cdc.gov. Please note that a signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent application.

System and Method for Distributed Data Storage and Update in a Computer Network

The invention discloses a system for distributed storage and maintenance of records in a network of computer nodes. A computer user creates a record at a node of the network; this becomes the control node, or home system. This user specifies a list of recipients containing the nodes that maintain a current copy of the record. The user also specifies a mesh, which includes a subset of the